

WASH. POST & TIMES-HERALD
10/17/54

CPYRGHT

Doolittle CIA Check Made for President

By Rex Chaney
United Press

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle has just completed a secret check-up on the "sensitive" operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House announced yesterday.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the retired general "was asked by the President to look at certain phases of the work of the CIA, and he has now completed this study."

Hagerty would not say what phases, although he later described them as "sensitive" or super-secret aspects of the CIA's work. He emphasized, however, that Doolittle's study as a personal representative of the President in no way duplicates or conflicts with the previously announced inquiry into the CIA by a Hoover Commission task force headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Since the Clark investigation, scheduled to get under way this week, will concentrate on the CIA's organizational setup, it was assumed that Doolittle centered his attention on the Agency's undercover intelligence work overseas.

Specifically, informed circles suggested, Doolittle may have looked into the recent defection to East Germany of Dr. Otto John, former West German security chief. John apparently carried many of the West's intelligence secrets with him when he went over to the Communists. Mr. Eisenhower could have wanted a trusted friend like Doolittle to discover for him personally just what damage has been done by John's defection, and what can be done to minimize it.

Hagerty said the President called on Doolittle "to give him an independent appraisal of the sensitive aspects" of the CIA.

The President feels that such periodic reviews are conducive to good government," the press secretary added.

Public Law 15 - 83d Congress
Chapter 16 - 1st Session
S. 1110

AN ACT

To amend the National Security Act of 1947 to authorize the appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (a) and (b) of section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 102. (a) There is hereby established under the National Security Council a Central Intelligence Agency with a Director of Central Intelligence who shall be the head thereof, and with a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence who shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Director during his absence or disability. The Director and the Deputy Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status, or from among individuals in civilian life: *Provided, however,* That at no time shall the two positions of the Director and Deputy Director be occupied simultaneously by commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status.

"(b) (1) If a commissioned officer of the armed services is appointed as Director, or Deputy Director, then—

"(A) in the performance of his duties as Director, or Deputy Director, he shall be subject to no supervision, control, restriction, or prohibition (military or otherwise) other than would be operative with respect to him if he were a civilian in no way connected with the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, or the armed services or any component thereof; and

"(B) he shall not possess or exercise any supervision, control, powers, or functions (other than such as he possesses, or is authorized or directed to exercise, as Director, or Deputy Director) with respect to the armed services or any component thereof, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, or any branch, bureau, unit, or division thereof, or with respect to any of the personnel (military or civilian) of any of the foregoing.

"(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1), the appointment to the office of Director, or Deputy Director, of a commissioned officer of the armed services, and his acceptance of and service in such office, shall in no way affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold in the armed services, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade. Any such commissioned officer shall, while serving in the office of Director, or Deputy Director, continue to hold rank and grade not lower than that in which serving at the time of his appointment and to receive the military pay and allowances (active or retired, as the case may be, including personal money allowance) payable to a commissioned officer of his grade and length of service for which the appropriate department shall be reimbursed from any funds available to defray the expenses of the Central Intelligence Agency. He also shall be paid by the Central Intelligence Agency from such funds an annual compensation at a rate equal to the amount by which the compensation established for such position exceeds the amount of his annual military pay and allowances.

National
Security Act
of 1947,
amendment.

Central Intel-
ligence Agency
Director and
Deputy Direc-
tor.

57 Stat. 19.
57 Stat. 20.

Commissioned
officer as
Director or
Deputy Direc-
tor.

Military
status, etc.

Pub. Law 15

- 2 -

All 67 Stat. 20.

"(3) The rank or grade of any such commissioned officer shall, during the period in which such commissioned officer occupies the office of Director of Central Intelligence, or Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, be in addition to the numbers and percentages otherwise authorized and appropriated for the armed service of which he is a member."

Approved April 4, 1953.

GPO - 83-51558

The Washington Post

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

** FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1953

Choice And Chance

Appointment of Walter Bedell Smith as Undersecretary of State would afford the opportunity for a going-over of the Central Intelligence Agency in relation to our diplomacy.

It is a sign of Bedell Smith's high patriotism that in spite of periodical bouts of illness he should assume this arduous responsibility in government. As chief of staff to the wartime Eisenhower, later as Ambassador to Moscow, and now fresh from the CIA, "Beedle" has abundant equipment. He knows men and affairs deeply—particularly as relates to the Soviet Union. His book, *My Three Years in Moscow*, demonstrated a man of sober judgment who believes in negotiation. He can keep his head when those around him are losing theirs. This is important, for he will be cast in the role of Acting Secretary of State while Mr. Dulles is making his diplomatic journeys. With his acute mind and vigor of personality, he ought to do very well, and there could be no appointment, moreover, which could be so reassuring to the country at large. We think of him as a kind of spinal column to the demoralized officialdom in the State Department.

To return to the job he is leaving at the CIA: There are those who insist that such an agency is incompatible with a democracy. This is certainly the case so long as the agency retains its operational functions in the field of what is called black propaganda. There is some evidence to show that Gen. Bedell Smith has been in some discomfort as the head of a comprehensive intelligence service which harbors cloak and dagger boys operating beyond his surveillance. He should know, as no other person does, that what these gumshoe artists do is apt to play hob with our foreign policy—indeed, to create trouble and even land us in war.

Let us give a few samples of the extraordinary exploits in the field of "foreign" policy that these freelance irresponsibles have been pursuing in the shadows. The exploits have been the subject of many whispered complaints. Here's the sampling:

1. Subsidization by CIA of a neo-Nazi organization which had marked for liquidation the leaders of the Social Democratic Party.
2. Incarceration for eight months of a Japanese citizen under excuse of cross-examination—a job initially undertaken by General Willoughby's Army Intelligence and passed on to CIA.
3. Tapping of the telephone of Jose Figueres, former Costa Rican President, at which a CIA man was caught red-handed.
4. Abortive effort by CIA cover men to start a revolution in Guatemala and blame it on the United Fruit Co.
5. Burmese and Siamese and Vietnamese suspicions of CIA activity in promoting guerilla forays from the Burmese border into mainland China on the part of the tatterdemalion expellees among Chiang Kai-shek's defeated Nationalists.

How many other jobs have been undertaken of a similar nature, God only knows. But this type of operation for which the CIA hohos carry around a hunting license may one day get all of us over our heads in hot water. It certainly should be separated from the collection of intelligence.

Dirty work is perhaps inevitable, alas, in cold as in shooting war; but it should be done elsewhere and skillfully, and somebody in high authority should scrutinize the operating plans. We hope Gen. Bedell Smith, now that he is out of CIA, will see that a severance is expedited. The outlook, till it was said he was quitting, was not propitious, for CIA was actually said to be under consideration as the outfit upon which the Voice of America will soon be dumped—to be made into a general store, in other words, and not to be trimmed down. This would make all the talk about psychological strategy so much blather. Now there is some hope that our diplomacy can be relieved of incubus and be properly streamlined for adult performance in these perilous days.